



PRESIDENT TELLS CONGRESS OF STEPS TO PRESERVE PEACE

Wilson Urges Legislative Program to End Dispute and Prevent Similar Ones In Future

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's address to congress on the railroad strike situation follows, in part: "Gentlemen of the Congress—I have come to you to seek your assistance in dealing with a very grave situation, which has arisen out of the demand of the employees of the railroads engaged in freight train service that they be granted an eight-hour working day, safeguarded by payment for an hour and a half of service for every hour of work beyond the eight."

"The matter has been agitated for more than a year. The matter came some three weeks ago to a final issue and resulted in a complete deadlock between the parties. The means provided by law for mediation of the controversy failed, and the means of arbitration for which the law provides were rejected."

"The law put no compulsion upon them. The 400,000 men from whom the *freight* proceeded had voted to strike if their demands were refused; the strike was imminent; it has since been set for the 4th of September next."

"Just so soon as it became evident that mediation under the existing law had failed and that arbitration had been rendered impossible by the attitude of the men, I considered it my duty to confer with the representatives of both the railroads and the brotherhoods, and myself offer mediation, not as an arbitrator, but merely as a spokesman of the nation, in the interest of justice, indeed, and as a friend of both parties, but not as a judge, only as the representative of 100,000,000 of men, women and children who would pay the price, the incalculable price, of loss and suffering, should these few men insist upon approaching and concluding the matters in controversy between them merely as employers and employees, rather than as patriotic citizens of the United States looking before and after and accepting the larger responsibility which the public would put upon them."

"It seemed to me, in considering the subject matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day."

"I, therefore, proposed that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway managements and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing 10-hour basis of pay and service; that I should appoint, with the permission of congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating costs not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to report the facts as they found them to the congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that after the facts had been thus disclosed an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managements and the men."

"I unhesitatingly offered the friendly services of the administration to the railway managements to see to it that justice was done the railroads in the outcome. I felt warranted in assuring them no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenue to meet the expenses resulting from the change so far as the development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them."

"The representatives of the brotherhoods accepted the plan; but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it. In the face of what I cannot but regard as the practical certainty that they will ultimately be obliged to accept the eight-hour day by the concerted action of organized labor, backed by the favorable judgment of society, the representatives of the railway managements have felt justified in declining a peaceful settlement which would engage all the forces of justice, public and private, on their side to take care of the event. They fear the hostile influence of shippers, who would be opposed to an increase of freight rates (for which, however, of course, the public itself would pay); they apparently feel no confidence that the interstate commerce commission could withstand the objections that would be made. They do not care to rely upon the friendly assurances of the congress or the president. They have thought it best that they should be forced to yield, if they must yield, not by consent, but by the suffering."

"I intend to marry for love," said the girl with the dreamy eyes. "You are wise, my dear," replied her dearest friend. "Men with money are often so hard to please."

Retort Courteous.
Belle—I'm sorry, dear, that you can not get into our archery club, but they keep it so exclusive.

Nell—Oh, have it to yourself, if you need it that bad. I don't have to join an archery club to draw a beau.

The Right Idea.
"Do you think you could serve a seven-course dinner?"

"Yes, mum," replied the applicant.

"Well, where would you start from?"

"I'd start from the kitchen, mum."

"How does Bobba's small boy come to be regarded as such a wonder of intelligence?"

"By adopting the method of numerous grown-ups. He is constantly discovering 'problems' whose answers no body knows."

Out of Date.
"When I was a young man of your age, my son, I had to paddle my own canoe."

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of the nation is stationed upon the Mexican border to guard our territory against hostile raids. It must be supplied, and steadily supplied, with whatever it needs for its maintenance and efficiency. If it should be necessary for purposes of national defense to transfer any portion of it upon short notice to some other part of the country, for reasons now unforeseen, ample means of transportation must be available and available without delay. The power conferred in this matter should be carefully and explicitly limited to cases of military necessity, but in all such cases it should be clear and ample."

"There is one other thing we should do if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by record of a court of law in order that their interpretation and enforcement may lie, not with one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal."

"These things I urge upon you, not in haste or merely as a means of meeting the present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law of the land, suggested in part by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as just. If such emergencies are to be prevented in the future, I feel that no extended argument is needed to commend them to your favorable consideration. They demonstrated themselves. The time and the occasion only give emphasis to their importance. We need them now and we shall continue to need them."

MANAGERS' PROPOSALS.
Bogues Have Scheme, but Somehow it Don't Seem to Suit Workmen.

We propose, however, as a basis of settlement, the following:

(a) The railroads will, effective on Sept. 1, 1916, keep the time of all the men represented in this movement on an 8-hour basis, and by separate account monthly with each man maintain a record of the difference between the money actually earned by him on the present basis and the amount he would have earned upon an 8-hour basis—overtime on each basis to be computed pro rata. The amounts so shown will be subject to the decision of the commission provided for in paragraph (c) of this memorandum and payable in money as may be directed by said commission in its findings and decisions.

(b) The interstate commerce commission to supervise the keeping of these accounts, and report the increased cost of the 8-hour basis, after such period of actual experience as their judgment approves or the president may fix, not, however, less than three months.

(c) In view of the far-reaching consequences of the declaration made by the president accepting the 8-hour day, not only upon the railroads and the classes of labor involved directly in this controversy, but to the public and upon all industry, it seems plain that before the existing conditions are changed the whole subject, in so far as it affects the railroads and their employees, should be investigated and determined by a commission, to be of such stature to its findings. The judgment of such a commission would be a helpful basis for adjustment with labor and such legislation as intelligent public opinion, so informed, might demand.

The railroads will accept the findings of such a commission upon the issue of an 8-hour basis of pay as compared with the present basis, as well as upon any other matters now in controversy that may be submitted to it by either party.

The commission should consist of not less than five members and should also be authorized to hear and determine all questions that may arise in the application of the findings of said commission or in the working out of such plan as it may propose.

The presidents of the railroads are prepared to continue negotiations on the subject with genuine anxiety within the limits of their conviction about expressed to find a solution of the situation.

MECHANICS MAY ALSO STRIKE
21 Roads Face Threatened Trouble With Shopmen Who Ask for Eight-Hour Day.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Chicago & Alton and 21 other large Western railroads, including the Missouri Pacific, Frisco and the M. & T., are not only facing a strike of trainmen and engineers, but 30,000 employees of the mechanical departments are preparing to take a strike ballot on Sept. 9 if negotiations fail with the officials for a flat increase of 5 cents and an eight-hour day.

Some of the Northwest roads have signed up for the increase, but since the eight-hour demand has come up and will be submitted to all the roads concerned.

Compunction.
"Don't you think that orator who spoke disrespectfully of the American flag ought to be ashamed?"

"Yes," said Miss Cayenne. "But not as much ashamed as the crowd of able-bodied men that stood and listened in patience."

Out of Date.
"When I was a young man of your age, my son, I had to paddle my own canoe."

"I know, father, but that was before motor boats were invented."

Not for Her.
"I have here," said the gentlemanly agent, "a washing machine which is so simple that a child can operate it. With it you can do your own washing and thus save the money which you now pay a laundress. I am selling this machine at the extremely low price of—"

"Never mind the price," interrupted the customer's wife. "I wouldn't take the machine as a gift. It's so lone-some out here that I don't see a soul from one week's end to another except the woman who comes every Monday to do my washing, and now you want to deprive me of her society. Go away before I set the dog on you!"

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Precaution.
"I am no sentimentalist. I am a man of deeds and few words. Will you marry me, Mabel?"

"First, let me have a look at the deeds."

WILSON NOTIFIED OF NOMINATION

Receives Senator James and Committee at Shadow Lawn.

ACCEPTS WITH GRATITUDE

President Sets Forth "Failures" of Republicans and Achievements of Democrats—Defends His Foreign and Mexican Policies.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 2.—President Wilson received today at Shadow Lawn, the summer White House, the formal notification of his renomination by the Democratic party from the notification committee headed by Senator Oille James.

In response Mr. Wilson spoke in part as follows:

Senator James, Gentlemen of the Notification Committee, Fellow Citizens: I cannot accept the leadership and responsibility which the National Democratic convention has again, in such generous fashion, asked me to accept without first expressing my profound gratitude to the party for the trust it reposes in me after four years of very hard trial in the midst of affairs of unprecedented difficulty, and the keen sense of added responsibility with which this honor fills me (I had almost said burdens) as I think of the great issues of national life and policy involved in the present and immediate future conduct of our government. I shall seek, as I have always sought, to justify the extraordinary confidence thus reposed in me by striving to purge my heart and purpose of every personal and of every misleading party motive and devoting every energy I have to the service of the nation as a whole, praying that I may continue to have the counsel and support of all forward-looking men at every turn of the difficult business."

For I do not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the Democratic party to continue in control of the government. They are not in the habit of rejecting those who have actually served them for those who are making doubtful and conjectural promises of service. Least of all are they likely to substitute those who promised to render them particular services and proved false to that promise for those who have actually rendered those very services."

Republican "Failures" Cited.
The Republican party was put out of power because of failure, practical failure and moral failure; because it had served special interests and not the country at large; because, under the leadership of its preferred and established guides, of those who still make its choices, it had lost touch with the thoughts and the needs of the nation and was living in a past age and under a fixed illusion, the illusion of greatness. It had framed tariff laws based upon a fear of foreign trade, a fundamental doubt as to American skill, enterprise, and capacity, and a very tender regard for the profitable privileges of those who had gained control of domestic markets and domestic credits; and yet had enacted antitrust laws which hampered the very things they meant to foster, which were stiff and inflexible, and in part unenforceable. It had permitted the country throughout the long period of its control to stagger from one financial crisis to another under the operation of a national banking law of its own framing which made stringency and panic certain and the control of the larger business operations of the country by the bankers of a few reserve centers inevitable; had made as if it meant to reform the law but had faint-heartedly failed in the attempt, because it could not bring itself to do the one thing necessary to make the reform genuine and effective, namely, break up the control of small groups of bankers. It had been the failure, or indifference, to the fact that the farmers upon whom the country depends for its food and in the last analysis for its prosperity, were without standing in the matter of commercial credit, without the protection of standards in their market transactions, and without systematic knowledge of the markets themselves; that the laborers of the country, the great army of men who man the industries it was professing to foster and promote, carried their labor as a mere commodity to market, were subject to restraint by novel and drastic process in the courts, were without assurance of compensation for industrial accidents, without federal assistance in accommodating labor disputes, and without national aid or advice in finding the places and the industries in which their labor was most needed. The country had no national system of road construction and development. Little intelligent attention was paid to the army, and not enough to the navy. The other republics of America distrusted us, because they found that we thought first of the profits of American investors and only as an afterthought of Imperial justice and thoughtful friendship. Its policy was provincial in all things; its purposes were out of harmony with the temper and purpose of the people and the timely development of the nation's interests."

So things stood when the Democratic party came into power. How do they stand now? Alike in the domestic field and in the wide field of the commerce of the world, American business and life and industry have been

set free to move as they never moved before. The tariff has been revised, not on the principle of repelling foreign trade, but upon the principle of encouraging it, upon something like a footing of equality with our own in respect of the terms of competition, and a tariff board has been created whose function it will be to keep the relations of American with foreign business and industry under constant observation, for the guidance of our business men and of our congress. American energies are now directed towards the markets of the world."

The laws against trusts have been clarified by definition, with a view to making it plain that they were not directed against big business but only against unfair business use, the pretense of competition where there was none; and a trade commission has been created with powers of guidance and accommodation which have relieved business men of unfounded fears and set them upon the road of hopeful and confident enterprise."

By the federal reserve act the supply of currency at the disposal of active business has been rendered elastic, taking its volume, not from a fixed body of investment securities, but from the liquid assets of daily trade. Effective measures have been taken for the re-creation of an American merchant marine and the revival of the American carrying trade."

The interstate commerce commission has been reorganized to enable it to perform its great and important functions more promptly and more efficiently. We have created, extended and improved the service of the parcels post."

For the farmers of the country we have virtually created commercial credit, by means of the federal reserve act and the rural credits act. They now have the standing of other business men in the money market. We have successfully regulated speculation in "futures" and established standards in the marketing of grains. By an intelligent warehouse act we have assisted to make the standard crops available as never before both for systematic marketing and as a security for loans from the banks."

For Labor and Children.
The workmen of America have been given a veritable emancipation, by the legal recognition of a man's labor as part of his life, and not a mere marketable commodity; by exempting labor organizations from processes of the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs and not like accessible and responsible individuals; by releasing our seamen from involuntary servitude; by making adequate provision for compensation for industrial accidents; by providing suitable machinery for mediation and conciliation in industrial disputes; and by putting the federal department of Labor at the disposal of the workmen when in search of work."

We have effected the emancipation of the children of the country by releasing them from harmful labor. We have instituted a system of national aid in the building of highways such as the country has been feeling after for a century. We have sought to equalize taxation by means of an equitable income tax. We have taken the steps that ought to have been taken at the outset to open up the resources of Alaska. We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party. We have driven the tariff lobby from cover and obliged it to substitute solid argument for private influence."

Foreign Policy Stated.
In foreign affairs we have been guided by principles clearly conceived and consistently lived up to. Perhaps they have not been fully comprehended because they have hitherto governed international affairs only in theory, not in practice. They are simple, obvious, easily stated, and fundamental to American ideals."

We have been neutral not only because it was the fixed and traditional policy of the United States to stand aloof from the politics of Europe and because we had no part either of action or of policy in the influences which brought on the present war, but also because it was manifestly our duty to prevent, if it were possible, the indefinite extension of the times of late and desolation kindled by that terrible conflict and seek to serve mankind by restoring our strength and our resources for the anxious and difficult days of restoration and healing which must follow, when peace will have to build its house anew."

The rights of our own citizens of course became involved; that was inevitable. Where they did this was our guiding principle; that property rights can be vindicated by claims for damages when the war is over, and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims; but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be. The loss of life is irreparable. Neither can direct violations of a nation's sovereignty await vindication in suits for damages."

As to Mexico.
While Europe was at war our own continent, one of our own neighbors, was shaken by revolution. In that matter, too, principle was plain and it was imperative that we should live up to it if we were to deserve the trust of any real partisan of the right as free men see it. We have professed to believe, and we do believe, that the people of small and weak states have the right to expect to be dealt with exactly as the people of big and powerful states would be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico."

Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexican territory was no violation of that principle. We ventured to enter Mexican territory only because there were no military forces in Mexico that could protect our border from hostile attack and our own people from violence, and we have committed there no single act of hostility or interference even with the sovereignty authority of the republic of Mexico herself."

Many serious wrongs against the property, many irreparable wrongs against the persons, of Americans have been committed within the territory of Mexico herself during this confused revolution, wrongs which could not be effectually checked so long as there was no constituted power in Mexico which was in a position to check them. We could not act directly in that matter ourselves without denying Mexicans the right to any revolution at all which disturbed us and making the emancipation of her own people await our own interest and convenience."

Problems of Near Future.
The future, the immediate future, will bring us squarely face to face with many great and exacting problems which will search us through and through whether we be able and ready to play the part in the world that we mean to play."

There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our enthusiasm and of our authority as a nation to the organization of that peace upon world-wide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. No nation should be forced to take sides in any quarrel in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved; but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any willful disturbance of the peace of the world."

One of the contributions we must make to the world's peace is this: We must see to it that the people in our insular possessions are treated in their own lands as we would treat them here, and make the rule of the United States mean the same thing everywhere—the same justice, the same consideration for the essential rights of men."

Besides contributing our ungrudging moral and practical support to the establishment of peace throughout the world we must actively and intelligently prepare ourselves to do our full service in the trade and industry which are to sustain and develop the life of the nations in the days to come."

We have already been provident in this great matter and supplied our selves with the instrumentalities of prompt adjustment. We have created in the federal trade commission, a means of inquiry and of accommodation in the field of commerce which ought both to co-ordinate the enterprises of our traders and manufacturers and to remove the barriers of misunderstanding and of a too technical interpretation of the law. If the new tariff commission we have added another instrumentality of observation and adjustment which promises to be immediately serviceable."

We have already formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation amongst our exporters in seeking and securing their proper place in the markets of the world. The field will be free, the instrumentalities at hand."

At home also we must see to it that the men who plan and develop and direct our business enterprises shall enjoy definite and settled conditions of law, a policy accommodated to the freest progress. We have set the just and necessary limits. We have put all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of the law. We have barred monopoly. These fatal and ugly things being excluded, we must now quicken action and facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world, and, with peace, revived confidence and life."

We ought both to husband and to develop our natural resources, our mines, our forests, our water power. I wish we could have made more progress than we have made in this vital matter."

We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor through out our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all occupations doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage, but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be."

We must co-ordinate the railway systems of the country for national use, and must facilitate and promote their development and to their better adaptation as a whole to the life and trade and defense of the nation. The life and industry of the country can be free and unhampered only if these arteries are open, efficient, and complete."

Thus shall we stand ready to meet the future as circumstance and international policy effect their unfolding, whether the changes come slowly or come fast and without preface."

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"I have here," said the gentlemanly agent, "a washing machine which is so simple that a child can operate it. With it you can do your own washing and thus save the money which you now pay a laundress. I am selling this machine at the extremely low price of—"

"Never mind the price," interrupted the customer's wife. "I wouldn't take the machine as a gift. It's so lone-some out here that I don't see a soul from one week's end to another except the woman who comes every Monday to do my washing, and now you want to deprive me of her society. Go away before I set the dog on you!"

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Precaution.
"I am no sentimentalist. I am a man of deeds and few words. Will you marry me, Mabel?"

"First, let me have a look at the deeds."

Captured by West.
The visitor to Hangchow 600 years ago could well have been surprised. Silk-clad gentry rode through the paved streets in magnificent carriages, drawn by the finest of horses, or floated on the placid waters of beautiful West lake in great barges, with beautiful singers and graceful dancers to while away the hours, and silver and choice nappery on tables to which were brought the delicacies of the known world. Thousands of bridges crossed myriad canals and the emperor's palace was the grandest in the world. Three thousand baths, accommodating a quarter million of people, catered to the desire for cleanliness."

Paper money passed freely, the births of children were recorded by the state, dead bodies were cremated, and the wealthy visitor, on arriving at his hotel, was compelled to register his name before being shown to his luxuriously upholstered bedroom. A census of the entire city was kept by the piling of the names over the house doors."

Today the office of a great sewing machine company occupies a place on the once famous Great street; British-American tobacco has taken the place of opium since 8,000 opium pipes were burned in a single bonfire; and the Standard Oil company is preparing to sell motor spirit instead of kerosene, after a short but decisive battle with the Mazda globe."

I saw the first carriage that modern residents have ever seen in Hangchow. It was very popular for several weeks, but it was almost immediately pushed into second place by the advent of an automobile. From ricksha to carriage, and from carriage to motor car was the change of a single month. Both carriage and motor car were shipped in by rail or canal, for although one can go from Hangchow to Shanghai in a 30-mile-an-hour express, he cannot drive in a carriage between the two cities under any circumstances."

Foreign goods are appearing in shops, once the finest in the world. Many of the men are already wearing western dress and even a few of the women occasionally wear new world fashions. With its loss of oriental character, Hangchow is gaining in wealth and importance. The great fair shop, patronized by pilgrims from the four corners of China's vast domain, bears on its walls certificates of excellence from the expositions of Europe and America. The simple but keen-minded Chinese are coming into constant contact with the foreigner. Last spring I watched the progress of a party of wealthy foreigners from Shanghai down the newly paved street into the newly built hotel district. One of the ladies not only attracted my attention, but that of many of the polite Chinese as well. Her carmine lips held a cigarette and her crossed legs displayed the latest style of sheer hose."

The Chinaman knows his place. He never presumes. But many of them already prefer foreign wives to women from their own race. Western culture is pervading this beautiful city, which has so far only been influenced by the missionary class. Hangchow's beauty threatens to spoil her.—Maynard Owen Williams in World Culture.

One of the Family.
Mrs. West was on the street car one day when one of the passengers suffered an accident. The conductor took the names of the witnesses, but Mrs. West, to avoid being summoned to court, gave a fictitious name and address."

The next morning her colored cook ventured the remark that "that man mustn't been hurt nighty bad yesterday."

"Oh, were you on the car, Miranda?" asked her mistress. "I didn't see you."

"Yess'm, I was settin' right behind you."

"Well, Miranda, how they didn't get your name, for I couldn't spare you to go to court."

"Oh, no'm; I didn't give 'em my right name. They'll never find me."

"What did you tell them?" asked Mrs. West, wondering how far Miranda's imagination had led her.

"Well, I heard you say 'Mrs. Hawkins,' so I see 'Miss Hawkins.'—Harper's Magazine.

Grim Fun.
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